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first place, no nation will intentionally insult another in this day and time; but, furthermore, the conduct of each government toward all other governments is supposed to be honorable, and if it is, it need never fear the judgment of an impartial tribunal. As to the other questions, I would suggest that in all arbitration treaties, even in that between this country and Great Britain, there be inserted a preamble by which the contracting parties proceed to guarantee to each other, at the outset, territorial integrity and absolute sovereignty in domestic affairs. The rest is easy. Such a stipulation would undoubtedly be an incentive for such powers which still entertain scruples against joining the agreement.

The all-absorbing question at this juncture is: Will the United States Senate ratify the Anglo-American agreement? But for past experience it would be an insult to the Senate to ask such a question. It has been suggested that the Senate might insist on being consulted in each particular case that may come up, and consequently deny to the Executive the wholesale authority so essential in such matters. Let us hope that our lawmakers may not take such a stand. If arbitration is to be made possible, it must in each case be resorted to without much delay—that is, before popular passion is aroused. If you allow the apple of discord to be thrown into the arena and by heated discussions in the Senate stir the fighting blood of the people, you render arbitration much more difficult, if not altogether impossible, and the benefit of a peaceable adjustment of a controversy would probably be lost. The Senate, in my judgment, cannot afford to thus nullify and negate the efforts authorized by beneficent laws at maintaining the people's peace. Its constitutional prerogatives are satisfied, it seems, by passing upon the treaty which gives the President the needed authority, and certainly there can be no danger in conferring power which can only be exercised for the benefit and never to the disadvantage of the American people.

As Americans, let us rejoice in President Taft's wise statesmanship and in the great initiative he has just taken, to add a new meaning to our flag and new honor and prestige to this nation. It is a message which will be hailed with joy by all the people of the earth, and reads, "America leads the world in peace."

Resolutions Adopted by the Third National Peace Congress.

1. Whereas, there is a great and growing sentiment between English-speaking peoples in favor of the settlement of all disputes by means other than war, a sentiment which has found memorable expression in the utterances of President William Howard Taft and of Sir Edward Grey, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Congress records its profound appreciation of the attitude and action of President Taft and Sir Edward Grey on this important subject and expresses its firm conviction that, if the proposed treaty is made, the example thus set by Great Britain and the United States will be followed by other nations.

2. *Resolved*, That this Congress notes with satisfaction the zeal and ability with which the Honorable Phi-

lander C. Knox, Secretary of State, has been carrying forward the work initiated by his predecessor looking to the establishment of the International Prize Court and of the International Court of Arbitral Justice. It regards both these institutions as of the highest importance in themselves and urges the earliest possible establishment of the Court of Arbitral Justice by such of the powers as are willing to organize it, leaving it open to the adherence of other powers later on and free of access to them in the meantime.

3. Whereas, the practice of not including within the scope of so-called general arbitration treaties questions which affect the vital interests or the honor of the contracting states and the interests of third parties greatly diminishes the value of such treaties, be it

Resolved, That this Congress urges upon the United States Government the importance of formulating an all-inclusive arbitration treaty on the lines of the proposed treaty with Great Britain with a view to its adoption jointly by the leading Powers.

4. Whereas, the treaty relating to pecuniary claims originally adopted by the Second International American Conference, and renewed by the Third and Fourth Conferences, not only definitely binds the High Contracting Parties to submit to arbitration a certain and very large and important class of cases, but does this without making qualifications or exceptions that nullify or tend to nullify the force of the engagement, therefore be it

Resolved, That this Congress, following the practical precedent here set, recommends the more general adoption by governments of treaties whereby all claims for pecuniary loss or damage which may be presented by their respective citizens or subjects and which cannot be amicably adjusted through diplomatic channels shall be submitted to The Hague Court.

5. *Resolved*, That the proposed celebration in 1915 of the one hundredth anniversary of peace among English-speaking peoples is viewed by the Congress with satisfaction, the more especially as attention will thus be directed to the happy results of the enlightened statesmanship which has refrained from erecting fortifications along the 3,700 miles of frontier between Canada and the United States and has excluded war vessels from the boundary waters.

6. *Resolved*, That the third National Peace Congress records its satisfaction at the resolution passed by the Congress of the United States calling upon the President of the United States to appoint a commission to investigate and report back to the Government the possibilities of an international understanding with regard to armaments, international co-operation and new institutions calculated to preserve peace, thereby carrying out the wish of the Second National Peace Congress expressed by resolution. The Congress understands this commission to be a purely American commission, not endowed with diplomatic functions, and entertains the conviction that the commission should be appointed at an early day and should begin its labors without regard to the opinion which other Powers may entertain as to possible results.

7. *Resolved*, That this Congress urges the Government of the United States to enter upon negotiations

with other Powers looking to the formation of a league of peace planned simply to settle by amicable means all questions of whatever nature which may arise between the contracting Powers, with no idea of the employment of force to impose the will of the league on any of its members, nor to force any outside Power to join the league, nor to force any outside Power to arbitrate a dispute, nor to enforce the decision of an international tribunal of any character, nor to use force in any other way. The successful conduct of such a league would be greatly promoted by annual conventions which would serve the double purpose of resolving difficulties that may have arisen between members of the league during the year and of formulating international practice.

8. *Resolved*, That this Congress congratulates the governments of Great Britain and the United States on the successful settlement by arbitration of the Newfoundland fisheries dispute, a case which diplomacy had vainly attempted to settle for the greater part of a century, and that the Congress points to this case as a striking example of the usefulness of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

9. Whereas, this Congress views with concern the heavy burden imposed on civilized nations by armaments, and especially their continued increase despite the growing sentiment in favor of the amicable settlement of international disputes, be it

Resolved, That this Congress favors, not a spasmodic but a continuous study of the limitation of armaments by official commissions of the various governments interested.

10. *Resolved*, That this Congress calls attention to the importance of an early determination of the measures to be brought before the Third Hague Conference in order that opportunity may be given for such thorough preliminary study by the governments interested that the delegates to the Conference may come with full knowledge of the subjects to be discussed.

11. *Resolved*, That this Congress expresses to Mr. Edwin Ginn its profound gratitude for his munificent contributions to the cause of peace.

12. *Resolved*, That this Congress expresses to Mr. Andrew Carnegie its profound gratitude for his munificent contributions to the cause of peace.

13. Whereas, there has been a manifest need for a central representative body which shall serve to co-ordinate the efforts of all the societies in America devoted to the settlement of international disputes by methods other than war, as emphasized by the President of the United States at the opening session of this Congress, therefore be it

Resolved, That this body of delegates declare that this National Peace Congress shall hereafter be known as the American Peace Congress; that it shall be a permanent institution, which shall meet once in two years, and that while the Congress is not in session its Executive Committee shall be charged with all the powers of the Congress, provided that said Executive Committee shall have power to reorganize by enlarging its numbers so as to become representative, and after its reorganization shall elect its own chairman. And be it further

Resolved, That said committee shall adopt a form of organization which will enable it to act as a clearing house for all the societies represented at this Congress.

14. Whereas, the demand that our own citizens abroad receive the equal protection of the laws, and that persons guilty of violating their personal or property rights be punished, is weakened by the inability of the Federal Government of the United States, under the law, to punish similar offenses against foreigners within its borders;

Whereas, the absence of such power has been a cause of friction in the past and is likely to give rise to difficulties in future, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Third National Peace Congress urges upon the United States Congress early attention to the recommendation of President Taft for the enactment of laws which will confer upon the Federal Government the power to fulfill its treaty obligations in this respect.

15. *Resolved*, That this Congress favors the suggestion that nations should prevent, as far as possible, loans being raised by their subjects or citizens in order to enable foreign nations to carry on war. And be it further

Resolved, That the Government of the United States be requested to include this question in the program of the Third Hague Conference.

16. Whereas, international controversies have frequently arisen out of disputed boundaries, and

Whereas, precise geographic delimitation would remove from the field of controversy a very disturbing element, this Congress is of the opinion that the precise delimitation of the boundaries of American States would be in the interest of international peace, and

Whereas, the North and Baltic Seas Conventions, establishing the territorial *status quo* of those regions, have proved the practicability of insuring territorial integrity by such means, therefore be it

Resolved, That this Congress calls to the attention of the United States Government the advisability of including within the program of the Fifth International American Conference proposals to establish an international commission for the delimitation of the boundaries of the States of the two Americas and for the conclusion of a convention which shall maintain the integrity of the boundaries so delimited.

17. *Resolved*, That in order to enable the Executive and Judicial departments of our Government fully to discharge the international duties of the United States, a thorough revision of the neutrality laws of the United States should be made.

18. *Resolved*, That the hearty thanks of this Congress be extended to the Johns Hopkins University for its very great hospitality.

The London Teachers' Association, at a general meeting held in Memorial Hall, April 28, adopted the following resolution: *Resolved*, That this association welcomes the world movement towards peace amongst civilized nations, and particularly desires to express its gratification at the proposals for arbitration between the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

This association authorizes Miss Kate Stevens, head mistress of Montem Street Central Council School, to convey fraternal greetings to the National Education Association in convention assembled at San Francisco, and to express on behalf of the London Teachers' Association the earnest desire that there may be permanent peace between the peoples of the two countries.